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Project: Greenwood County, Site "B"

Project Sponsor: Froehling & Robertson, Inc.: 1310 Lowndes Hill Road, Greenville, SC 29607

Agency and Permit Number: None given

Project Location: Northern Greenwood County, northwest of Ninety Six, South Carolina (Figure 1).

Field Personnel: Tom Covington and Nicole Southerland

Date of Survey: July 17, 2003

Objective: To obtain initial historical research that will assist in better understanding of the types of historic sites present on the tract; and to identify the areas of the tract that have the highest probability of producing archaeological and/or historical sites.

Survey Description: The 350 acre tract is bordered to the northwest by the Seaboard Coast Railway Line, to the west by Wilson Creek, to the south by Emerald Road, and to the northeast by S-246 and the Kaiser Aluminum Factory. Most of the property is pasture, but there are also areas of pines, hardwoods, and a mixture of pines and hardwoods. The survey tract is shown in Figure 2.

The first step in the assessment was to locate historic maps of the area to see if there were any structures or other pertinent information which would point to a possible site location. These maps include:

1. Mills' Atlas of 1825 (Figure 3)
2. Abbeville District, South Carolina map of 1860 by Lieber, Oscar, Montgomery
3. Abbeville County, South Carolina map of 1873 by E.M. Steeber
4. Geological & Agricultural Map of Abbeville County of 187?
5. 1918 Abbeville Quadrangle (Figure 4)
6. 1929 blueprint copy of the 1898 Map of Greenwood County, South Carolina by Wm. H. Yeldell and W.J. Kirk
7. Reconnaissance Erosion Map of State of South Carolina from 1934 by M.W. Lowry
8. 1938 General Highway and Transportation Map of Greenwood County (Figure 5)

In addition, a 1978-84 SHPO survey by John Blythe was consulted for any historic structures which may be located within the tract boundaries.



The town of Saluca is located just off the property where a plant is now situated. The 1938 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Greenwood County* (see Figure 5) shows Saluca having a population of 25. The map also shows the Calvary School on the survey tract. Additional information about the school and town were not immediately found, however, further research is likely necessary to provide additional documentation.

During the field survey, all the ridge tops were examined along with exposed areas of clay, and sections where structures were reported to have been (including the most recent topographic map published in 1978 [see Figure 2]). The project tract is situated in an area where small neighborhoods are being developed, but in general the vicinity is fairly rural. As previously mentioned, there is a plant directly next to the project tract and one just northeast across S-246.

According to the soil survey of Greenwood County (Camp and Herren 1980), all the soils found within the tract are well drained with only a few areas of steep slopes. These soils include Cecil sandy loams and sandy clay loams, Mecklenburg sandy loams, Wilkes fine sandy loams, and Enon sandy loams. In addition, the soils along Wilson Creek to the southwest include Cartecay and Toccoa soils. Slopes occur from 2 to 40% although only a few areas have very steep slopes. The 1934 *Reconnaissance Erosion Map of State of South Carolina* shows this area to have 75-100% of the surface gone and occasional gullies.

As previously mentioned, much of the tract was pasture (Figure 6), however, some of the areas of steep slopes has a pine and hardwood forest (Figure 7). Sparse pines were also found sporadically in the parcel. The tract also exhibited a large area where clearing and grading was taking place (Figure 8). Very few areas exhibited 100% visibility, however some of the pasture areas were clear enough to see portions of the ground surface (about 20% visibility).

Results: A background check at the Archives and History GIS revealed no known historic structures or sites within a 1.0 mile radius of the survey area. Investigations at the South Carolina Department of Archaeology and Anthropology also failed to reveal any previously recorded sites.

A closer investigation of the historic maps revealed that the only one which showed structures in the project area was the 1938 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Greenwood County*. The structure may be a part of the Calvary School. However, the map only shows structures along the roadway and fails to identify any structures away from these main routes.

The examination of surface archaeological and architectural sites revealed several results. The modern (ca. 1978) topographic map (see Figure 2) shows several structures, which are no longer standing, but at least one showed evidence of its presence. This includes a brick scatter (Figure 9) and an associated grave site with an above ground box tomb (Figure 10). No additional grave stones were found, so it is unclear whether additional burials exist in the area.

The modern topographic map (see Figure 2) also shows two structures where the Calvary School was once located. These structures are no longer standing and the grass was too dense in this area to see the ground surface (Figure 11). In addition, two structures are shown in the southern portion of the parcel, next to a small housing development. Access to this area was difficult due to the pine and hardwood forest and fencing/property lines of the adjacent houses.

At least one structure was identified which was not shown on any historic maps (Figure 12). A roadway runs parallel to the existing railway line and, in addition, the road runs through other areas of

the parcel. It is highly possible that additional properties exist on the 350 acre tract. Several hilltops are present along with a close proximity to Wilson Creek (Figure 13) which makes it probable that prehistoric sites would be found. Subsurface testing would need to be performed to evaluate these areas.

Summary and Recommendations: Although surface visibility was generally low, at least two structures were identified, one with a grave site. In addition, both the 1938 and 1978 maps show structures associated with the Cavalry School, so subsurface testing in this area is likely to produce results. The Cavalry School and associated town of Saluca also presents a research opportunity which may yield information important to the area.

At least one structure was found which was not shown on any maps and with roadways running through portions of the parcel, it is possible that more sites may exist. Also the close proximity to Wilson Creek and several distinct ridge tops make it plausible that prehistoric sites may be present.

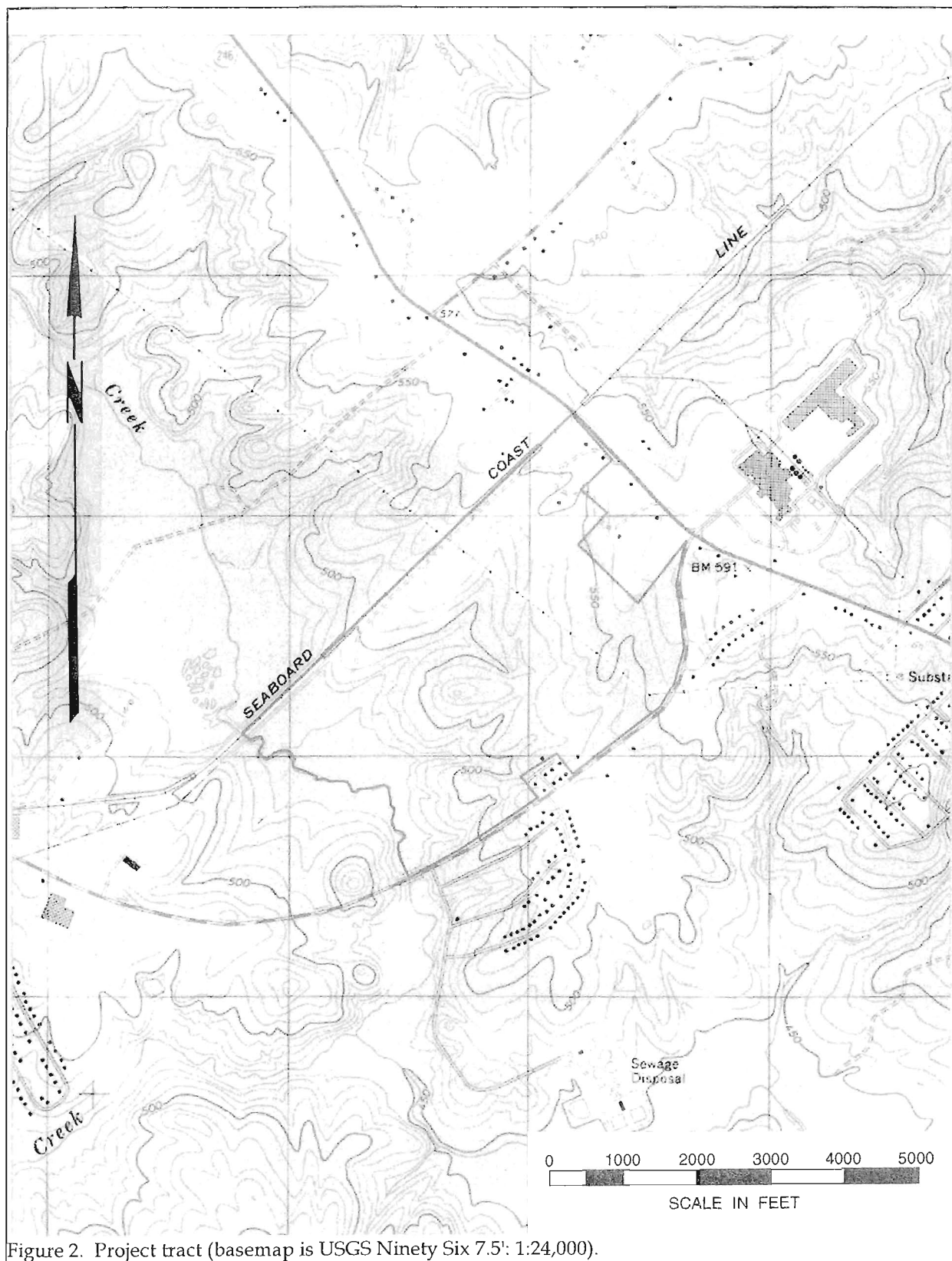
We recommend an intensive cultural resources survey of the entire property to identify and evaluate prehistoric and historic sites. In addition, the area where the box tomb was found needs to be examined using a penetrometer study to see if any other graves are present. No further survey needs to be conducted for above ground resources.

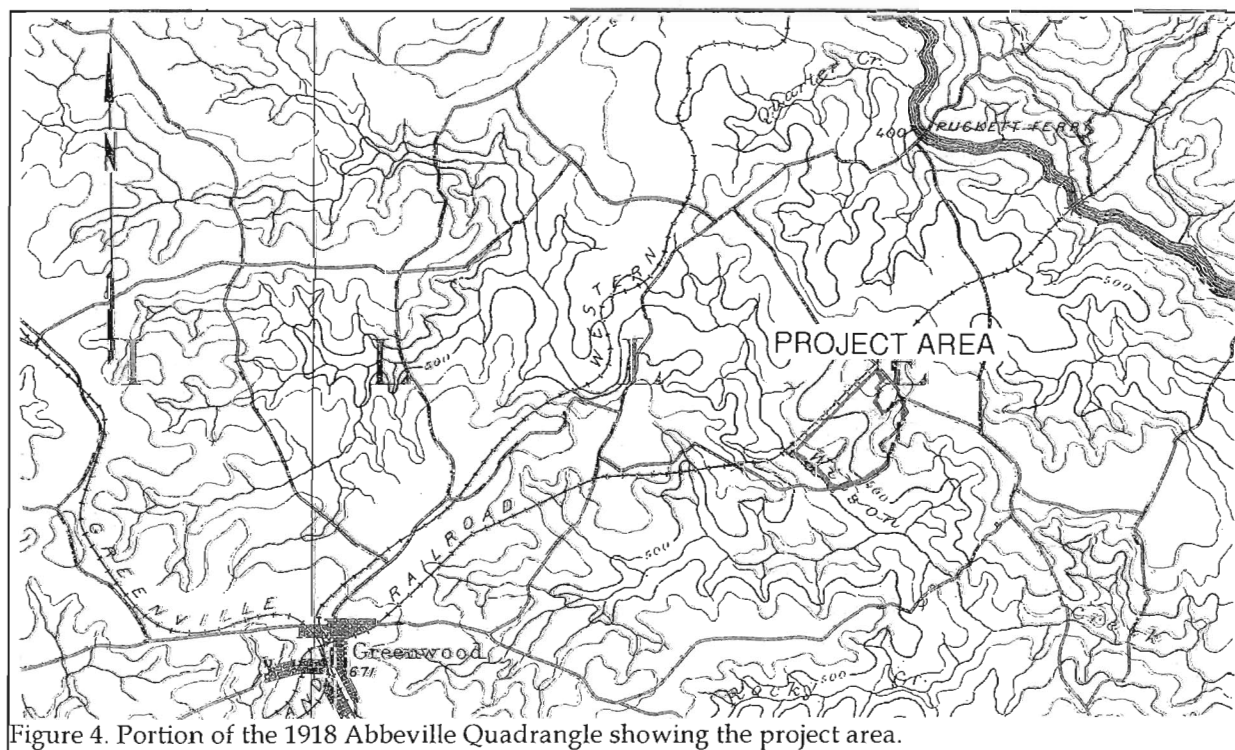
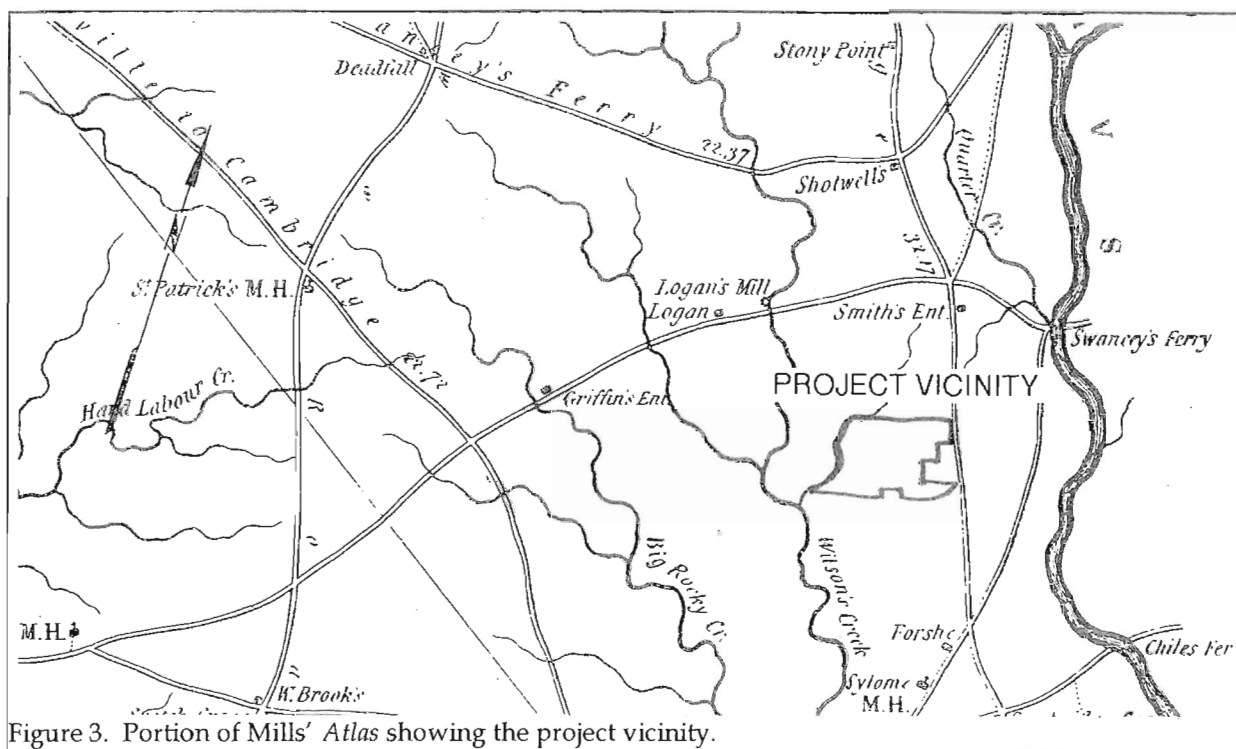
Camp, Wallace J. and Edward C. Herren

1980 *Soil Survey of Greenwood and McCormick Counties, South Carolina* . U.S Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service, Washington D.C.



Figure 1. Project vicinity in Greenwood County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).





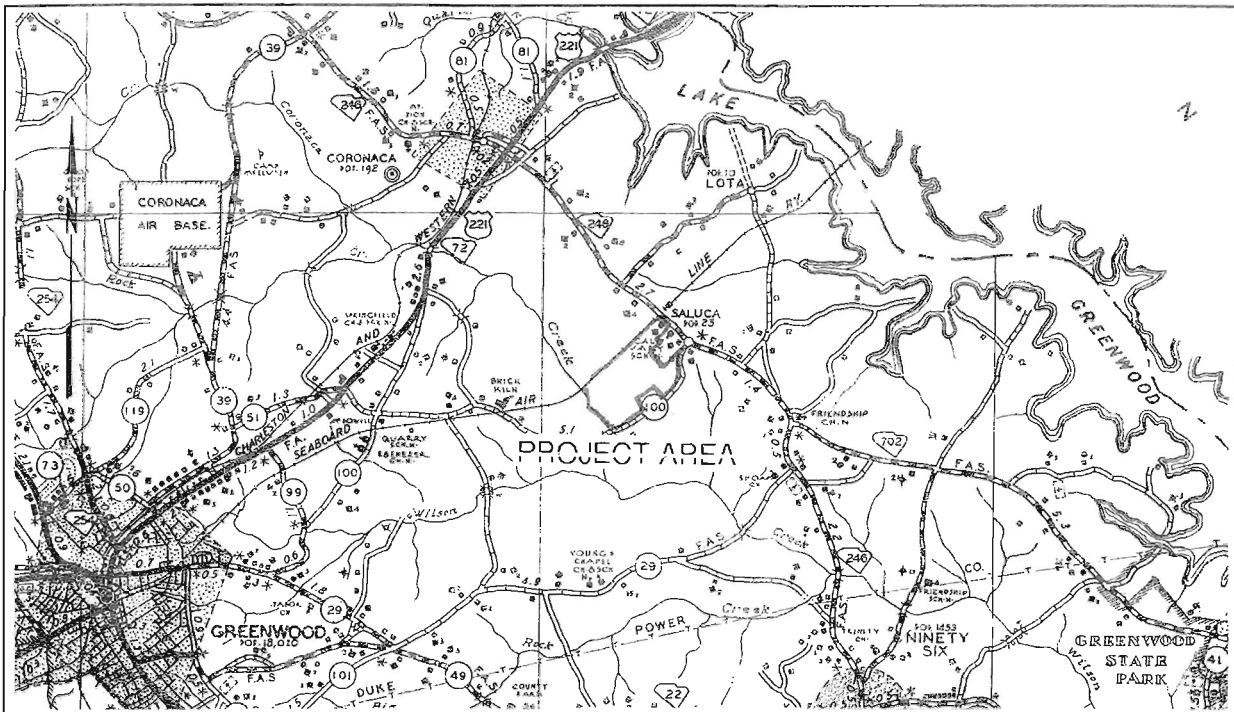


Figure 5. Portion of the 1938 General Highway and Transportation Map of Greenwood County showing the project tract.



Figure 6. View of pasture within the project tract.



Figure 7. View of steep hill of pine and hardwood forest.



Figure 8. View of cleared area, now exposed red clay.



Figure 9. View of brick scatter.



Figure 10. View of box tomb.



Figure 11. View of dense grass where the Calvary School once stood.



Figure 12. View of structure remains.



Figure 13. View of Wilson Creek, the western boundary of the tract.